

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 17, 2015

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

## Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 93

### Introduced by Assembly Member Holden

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Achadjian, Alejo, Atkins, Baker, Bigelow, Bloom, Bonilla, Bonta, Brown, Burke, Calderon, Campos, Chang, Chau, Chávez, Chiu, Chu, Cooley, Cooper, Dababneh, Daly, Dodd, Eggman, Frazier, Cristina Garcia, Eduardo Garcia, Gatto, Gipson, Gomez, Gonzalez, Gordon, Gray, Hadley, Roger Hernández, Irwin, Jones-Sawyer, Kim, Lackey, Levine, Linder, Lopez, Low, Maienschein, Mayes, McCarty, Medina, Melendez, Mullin, Nazarian, O'Donnell, Olsen, Patterson, Perea, Quirk, Rendon, Ridley-Thomas, Rodriguez, Salas, Santiago, Steinorth, Mark Stone, Thurmond, Ting, Waldron, Weber, Wilk, Williams, and Wood)

June 30, 2015

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 93—Relative to fire safety.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 93, as amended, Holden. Fire safety: municipal ordinances.

This measure would encourage all California municipalities to reexamine regulations surrounding mandatory fire suppression ordinances.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, The first automatic sprinkler system was patented
- 2 in England in 1723 and the first fire sprinkler system was
- 3 developed in the United States in 1874.

1 WHEREAS, Fire suppression technology was first used in  
2 residential construction in the state in 1932 when the Union Oil  
3 Company constructed homes for employees in Santa Paula,  
4 California; and

5 WHEREAS, The City of San Clemente, California was the first  
6 city in the nation to adopt an ordinance requiring all new residential  
7 dwellings to contain fire sprinklers; and

8 WHEREAS, Senate Bill 2579 was introduced in the California  
9 State Senate in 1986 and would have required fire sprinklers in all  
10 residential buildings; and

11 WHEREAS, In January 1988, the California State Fire Marshall  
12 published California's minimum design and installation standards  
13 for fire suppression systems; and

14 WHEREAS, On May 4, 1988, several floors of the First  
15 Interstate Tower, a downtown Los Angeles high-rise office tower  
16 built without fire sprinklers, ignited killing one and injuring 40  
17 others. Subsequent reports indicated a working fire suppression  
18 system would have lessened the fire's damage; and

19 WHEREAS, Following the First Interstate Tower fire, the City  
20 of Los Angeles mandated automatic fire suppression systems in  
21 all buildings over seven stories; and

22 WHEREAS, Buildings should be provided with built-in fire  
23 suppression systems to offset the negative impact of excessive  
24 response times; and

25 WHEREAS, On April 7, 2015, a massive fire burned through  
26 a six floor office building in Los Angeles, a building that was  
27 exempted from mandatory fire suppression regulations because of  
28 its age and size; now, therefore, be it

29 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
30 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature encourages all California  
31 municipalities to reexamine regulations surrounding mandatory  
32 fire suppression ordinances; and be it further

33 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies  
34 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.